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ANZUS CONFERENCE. 25 Sept.—At the end of a three-day conference in Honolulu of the Anzus Pacific Security Pact Council of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, a statement was issued which said that a military liaison group had been formed, designed for consultation in the event of armed aggression in the Pacific. Future meetings of military representatives would be held as occasion demanded and rotated between Pearl Harbour, Wellington, and Melbourne.

ARAB LEAGUE. 23 Sept.—Palestine. A session of the League's Council ended after deciding to raise the question of Palestine at the forthcoming session of the U.N. Assembly. It also decided to set up a 'Palestine department' within its secretariat to take over the work of the 'all-Palestine Arab Government' of Ahmed Hilmy. A proposal for discrimination against Jews in member States was rejected on Egypt's insistence that her constitution did not permit differentiation between any category of citizen.

ARGENTINA. 26 Sept.—Anglo-Argentine Trade Talks. Following an interview between the British Ambassador, the British Commercial Counsellor, and Dr Remorino, the Foreign Minister, it was officially stated that the trade negotiations had been discussed with a view to hastening progress. The cause of the deadlock was said to be Britain's refusal to renew the reciprocal credit or 'swing balance' of £20 m. provided for in the expired protocol.

2 Oct.—About 8,000 university students staged a walk-out in protest against compulsory classes of political indoctrination ordered by the Ministry of Education. Two bombs were thrown and five students were arrested.

ASIA AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE. 2 Oct.—The conference opened in Peking attended by delegates from thirty-seven countries. Representatives of international organizations including the World Peace Council, the W.F.T.U., and the World Federation of Democratic Youth attended as observers.

AUSTRALIA. 25 Sept.—Australian rejection of Japanese summons (see Japan).

26 Sept.—Oil. Mr Menzies, Prime Minister, told the House of Representatives that the Government had sold to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company its majority holding in the Commonwealth Oil Refineries Limited for £2,762,506 (or £6.10.0 a share).

3 Oct.—Atomic explosion (see Great Britain).

6 Oct.—Relaxation of Credit Control. The Commonwealth Bank announced the end, as from 7 October, of its control over loans made by trading banks.

AUSTRIA. 20 Sept.—An American film about Gen. Rommel was withdrawn after Communist demonstrations resulting in injuries to seventy policemen.

23 Sept.—Great Britain. Mr Eden, British Foreign Secretary, arrived in Vienna on an official visit.

24 Sept.—After talks between Mr Eden, Dr Figl, the Federal Chancellor, Dr Schärff, the Vice-Chancellor, and Dr Gruber, the Foreign Minister, a communiqué was issued reporting complete agreement on efforts to be made to secure a peace treaty guaranteeing Austrian freedom and independence.

25 Sept.—Mr Eden told the press in Vienna that he had given the Government an assurance that British troops and those of her allies would remain until the promise of freedom made in the Moscow declaration of 1943 had been completely carried out. Mr Eden emphasized that the occupation was a burden not only for Austria but also for Britain, and he pointed out that the annual cost was £2·5 m. which was more than the Austrian share of the British occupation costs. He expressed sympathy with Brazil's intention to raise the case of Austria in the U.N. Assembly.

27 Sept.—Soviet Note to western Powers on Austrian treaty (see U.S.S.R.).

30 Sept.—U.S. Aid. Mr Meyer, chief of the U.S. mission for economic co-operation, announced that Austria would receive \$35 m. in direct aid in the six months ending 31 December 1952. He expressed the hope that a substantial counterpart investments programme would be continued, and said this would only be possible if the budget were balanced and inflationary credit expansion controlled. (The new grant brought the total of U.S. aid to Austria to \$944 m. since the start of the Marshall plan.)

2 Oct.—In a speech at Salzburg, Dr Gruber, Foreign Minister, gave a warning that any suspicion of a new *Anschluss* movement initiated or financed by Germany would destroy west Germany's hopeful role in the European community and postpone indefinitely the consolidation of a unified Germany. At the same time he expressed a hope for close economic and good-neighbourly relations and warned the west against magnifying the danger of *Anschluss*.

7 Oct.—United States and U.S.S.R. Dr Gruber complained in a speech at Linz of 'unjustified interference in Austrian affairs by subordinate U.S. organs', and he described the U.S. High Commissioner's veto of the laws providing an amnesty for certain categories of Nazis as incompatible with professed U.S. recognition of Austrian sovereignty. He reported a certain improvement in the Soviet authorities' attitude, but put against this Russia's open support for the Austrian Communist Party, its continual vilification of the Government through its official newspaper, and its persistent refusal to agree to a State treaty.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 18 Sept.—Kenya. The text was published of eight Bills to strengthen authority against crime and subversion. They provided for control of the press; restriction of the movements of members of Mau Mau; the introduction of registration of all societies of ten or more members; amendment of the law to permit the use of confessions as evidence; and an increase in the penalties of sedition.

British East Africa (*continued*)

26 Sept.—Kenya. Terrorism. Seventeen arrests were made following raids on European farmlands near Mount Kenya in which cattle were slaughtered and a power station burned down.

In the Legislative Council, the member for African affairs said offences ascribed to Mau-Mau included: 23 murders, 4 suicides (resulting from Mau-Mau intimidation), 24 hut burnings, 12 assaults, and one attack on a mission.

1 Oct.—The Kenya Legislative Assembly completed its approval of the anti-terrorist measures (*see* 18 September).

2 Oct.—Seventeen Kikuyu tribesmen, involved in the raids of 26 September, were sentenced to terms of hard labour.

3 Oct.—The wife of a Kenya Civil Servant was found stabbed to death at her farm house twelve miles from Nairobi.

6 Oct.—The new Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, started on a tour of the troubled Kikuyu areas.

7 Oct.—Chief Waruhiu of the Kikuyu tribe, who had denounced Mau Mau activities at a tribal meeting some weeks earlier, was murdered by an African gang seven miles from Nairobi.

8 Oct.—The Government extended the curfew to cover the entire Kikuyu area.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE. 29 Sept.—The conference opened at Morecambe.

The conference defeated by 3,986,000 to 1,728,000 votes a resolution calling for a national campaign to demand the Government's resignation, and, if that failed, for discussion by the National Council of Labour of what measures should be taken to secure the Government's fall and to support the trade union movement in industrial action to defend members' living standards.

Another resolution, urging the party on its return to power to renationalize all denationalized industries without any further compensation and to expropriate all profits made during the period of denationalization, was defeated by 2,386,000 votes to 1,652,000.

30 Sept.—The voting for the National Executive resulted in the Bevan group securing six of the seven constituency seats out of a total membership of twenty-seven. Mr Morrison and Mr Dalton lost their seats.

2 Oct.—A composite resolution calling for a re-examination and reduction of the rearmament programme was defeated by 3,644,000 to 2,288,000 votes, and another resolution demanding that the next Labour Government should withdraw all British forces from overseas was defeated overwhelmingly on a show of hands.

BULGARIA. 3 Oct.—A Sofia court sentenced a bishop and three Roman Catholic priests to death by shooting. Twenty other priests received sentences ranging from twelve to twenty years' imprisonment. The group were accused of spying for France and the Vatican and of anti-Communist propaganda.

BURMA. 25 Sept.—The Government announced a state of emergency in the Shan States where underground Communist rebels had started to campaign for a peasant rebellion. Parliament passed a Government bill to introduce martial law in the area immediately.

1 Oct.—Three people were killed and several injured in clashes in Rangoon between pro-Communist and pro-Nationalist Chinese. Fifteen Nationalists were arrested.

2 Oct.—**Chinese Nationalist Forces.** The Prime Minister announced to the press that arrangements had been made to expel Kuomintang troops inside the border 'within the next few months'. He said that if they surrendered the Burmese Government would protect them, but the Government would not consider granting them facilities for passage through Burma to Formosa.

7 Oct.—Rangoon radio issued an appeal to Karen rebels to make peace and announced a Government promise of an amnesty to all who responded.

CANADA. 28 Sept.—**Aid to Ceylon.** It was announced that the Government would spend \$1 m. under the Colombo plan to help Ceylon develop offshore fisheries.

CEYLON. 20 Sept.—**Financial Crisis.** The Prime Minister announced measures to meet the financial crisis including: a 10 per cent surcharge on existing import duties on certain luxury and other goods; a 10 per cent surcharge on assessed income tax for one year; doubling of the betting tax rate; an increase in the guaranteed price of paddy; restriction of imports from non-sterling countries; and control of non-urgent expenditure.

28 Sept.—Canadian aid (*see Canada*).

6 Oct.—Trade agreement with China (*see China*).

CHINA. 19 Sept.—Imprisoned British nationals (*see Great Britain*).

20 Sept.—Gift to India (*see India*).

21 Sept.—Chinese-Soviet agreement on Port Arthur (*see U.S.S.R.*).

22 Sept.—Mr Chou-en-lai on Soviet-Chinese friendship (*see U.S.S.R.*).

24 Sept.—Mr Chou en-Lai returned to Peking from Moscow.

25 Sept.—Incident in Hong Kong waters (*see Hong Kong*).

26 Sept.—**Universities.** A Peking announcement reported the completion of the reorganization of the universities, one effect of which was the merging or disappearance of all those founded and maintained on foreign Christian initiative.

28 Sept.—**Mongolia.** A delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, which had been present in Moscow at the recent Soviet-Chinese talks and which included the Chief Minister and Foreign Minister, arrived in Peking.

1 Oct.—The third anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic was celebrated in Peking by a military parade.

2 Oct.—**Asia and Pacific Peace Conference** *q.v.*

China (continued)

3 Oct.—The New China News Agency reported that work had been begun on the extension of the railway from Lanchow into Sinkiang province.

4 Oct.—**Mongolia.** A ten-year economic and cultural agreement, renewable for a further ten years, was signed in Peking between the Chinese and Mongolian Governments. It was announced that details had still to be discussed.

6 Oct.—**Ceylon.** The signing in Peking of a trade agreement with Ceylon was announced under which China undertook to supply 80,000 tons of rice 'within a short period' in exchange for rubber and other products.

Mr Senanayake, the Ceylon Minister of Trade who signed for Ceylon, said that in the past Ceylon had looked westward for its prosperity but would henceforward turn to the east.

Attack on British Steamer. A British protest was presented in connection with the incident of 25 September (*see Hong Kong*). The protest was directed against the firing on British ships within British territorial waters by Chinese shore batteries which was described as 'a high-handed and arbitrary action'.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. 25 Sept.—Overseas Development. The Assembly adopted by 84 votes with 6 abstentions a plan to develop overseas territories of member States through a European investment bank or corporation to which all members of the Council, including those with no colonial possessions, would contribute. It was proposed that a reciprocal preferential system would link the sterling and European currency areas to form a loose economic unit. The aim was to raise living standards in under-developed areas and to help western Europe to become independent of U.S. aid by increasing production of raw materials in overseas territories.

An amendment by Lord Layton (U.K.) and Mr Lannung (Denmark), designed to modify the effect of extending Commonwealth preferences, was adopted by 41 votes to 28. Lord Layton said his amendment would oblige Governments to obtain the consent of G.A.T.T. before setting up the union and would imply their obligation to lower tariffs and establish reciprocity. He pointed out that U.S. consent would have to be obtained for the plan which was contrary to the most-favoured-nation policy.

26 Sept.—European 'Building Society'. The Assembly voted in favour of the creation of a European credit institute to handle funds for financing house building in countries where international action was needed.

Protection of Civilians in War Time. The Assembly also recommended member States to ratify the Geneva Convention of 1949 on protection of civilians in war-time and to exchange information on methods of protection and evacuation.

27 Sept.—European Defence. The Assembly adopted by 67 votes to 2 (both German Socialists), with 8 abstentions, a resolution sponsored

by Dutch and Belgian delegates calling on N.A.T.O. to adapt its political and military plans to the defence of all member countries and to reject any plan placing outside the main defence zone 'second zone' countries designated for delaying actions 'to cover the retreat of more favoured partners'. The resolution was inspired by newspaper articles alleging that a plan had been advocated for the surrender, in case of aggression, of most of the northern Netherlands and of north-west Germany and by public statements by military commanders pointing to the same thing. Mr Fens (Netherlands), who introduced the subject, said that in war evacuation might become necessary but what could not be accepted was predestined evacuation through a fixed operational plan.

A resolution asking the Committee of Ministers to try and secure that more information be supplied by N.A.T.O. received only one negative German Socialist vote.

European Court. The Assembly adopted unanimously a proposal for a single European court of justice as an organ of the Council to replace all existing or projected courts under the various restricted communities. The resolution provided that in certain cases the court would sit in restricted panel, but in cases concerning the working of the restricted community (the six E.D.C. and Schuman Plan nations) the Chamber would include at least one judge from a country outside the community. The court would be competent to judge cases brought by individuals against Governments for violation of human rights as well as disputes between member States or intra-Governmental bodies.

Publicity and Cultural Activity. The Assembly also agreed that the Council should do more publicizing, directed especially to eastern Europe, and it asked that £250,000 be contributed by the members to assist European exiles culturally.

29 Sept.—Eastern Europe. The Assembly approved a plan designed to loosen the Soviet grip on east European countries after widening its scope to include totalitarian regimes as well as countries subject to foreign control. The plan called for a programme of economic aid for eastern Europe when freed; more east-west trade; better propaganda and publicity; and more attention to refugees.

30 Sept.—Eden Plan. The Assembly approved unanimously the following proposals, based on Mr Eden's suggestion for linking the restricted communities with the Council of Europe: (1) that nations outside the 'Little Europe' federation should accredit observers with the right to speak in the meetings of the six; (2) that all six-nation assemblies be concentrated at the seat of the Council of Europe; (3) that the six-nation bodies be asked to use the secretariat of the Council of Europe.

The Assembly also adopted by 96 votes to 7 (German Socialists) a proposal (framed separately at the request of German Social Democrats) to link itself with the 'special assembly' formed to draft a federal constitution for the six nations. The German Socialists' opposition was based on its objection to the association of the European Defence Community with the federal plan.

Mr Nutting, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the

Council of Europe (*continued*)

press later that the British role of observer in the restricted community would have to be reconsidered if a sovereign political authority came into being.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 1 Oct.—**Russian Communist Congress.** President Gottwald, Mr Zapotocky, the Prime Minister, and M. Siroky, the Foreign Minister, left for Moscow to attend the Russian Communist Party Congress.

DENMARK. 2 Oct.—**U.S.S.R.** The Government received a Russian Note alleging that negotiations had been begun between the Danish and U.S. Governments for the stationing on Danish soil in peace time of foreign armed forces belonging to members of the Atlantic Treaty. The Note protested that such plans to open war bases constituted an attack threatening the Soviet Union and other Baltic countries and was a violation of previous Danish assurances which could not be justified as a defensive measure because it was well known that nobody was threatening Denmark.

EGYPT. 18 Sept.—The arrest was reported of Mustafa Nahas's brother-in-law, Ahmed el-Wakil.

21 Sept.—Gen. Nagib ordered the surrender of all arms to the authorities.

An ordinance was issued removing offences against land reform from the competence of the civil to military courts.

22 Sept.—Dr Schacht, German Minister of Economic Affairs under Hitler, arrived in Cairo to advise the Government on economic matters.

23 Sept.—**Muslim Brotherhood.** The Brotherhood decided that it should retain its international religious character and should not participate in political matters.

24 Sept.—British Secretary for War on Egyptian base (*see Great Britain*).

Wafd. The Wafd Party's constituent committee passed a resolution deciding not to reorganize the party except under the leadership of Mustafa el-Nahas.

25 Sept.—The press published details of a financial transaction alleged to have been entered into between Nahas's last Wafd Government and King Farouk before his abdication, according to which the Government lent to the King, for investment in the United States, 300,000 dollars—secured on his civil list, the money being provided out of the Ministry of the Interior's secret fund.

Censorship. It was announced that a committee representing the Army, Government, and press had been set up to promote 'understanding and collaboration in the general interests of the country'.

Military and Diplomatic Purges. It was disclosed that 450 officers of the armed forces from second lieutenant to lieutenant-general had been retired on pension. It was also learned that the Ambassador to Spain and the Ministers to the Netherlands, the Vatican, Portugal, and

Brazil had been dismissed and the resignation accepted of the ambassador to Afghanistan. A number of senior Government officials had also been dismissed.

26 Sept.—Dr Shacht left Egypt after having advised the Government to use its substantial gold and dollar reserves to buy essential imports and help the balance of payments instead of for currency cover.

27 Sept.—**Mustapha Nahas.** The Wafd executive decided unanimously not to present to the Ministry of the Interior the declaration relative to the party's reorganization required under the new law. The decision followed a warning from the Minister of the Interior, Soliman Safefz, that, should Nahas's name be included in the Wafd's list of members, the Minister would have to object.

28 Sept.—Insinuations in the Wafd press that the Minister of the Interior was seeking to get rid of Nahas in order to please the British were answered in a statement issued by Fathi Radwan, Minister of State. This pointed out that Nahas had signed the 1936 treaty, accepted the title from the British, had built internment camps during the war for Britain's enemies, and, when returned to power in 1950, had fought hard, not against the British but for his own relatives and favourites. The statement also made scathing comments on Nahas's leadership during the 'liberation' movement of the previous winter.

29 Sept.—In a speech at Tanta, Gen. Nagib appealed for national unity and, after deploring the British War Secretary's statement that an Egyptian base was absolutely vital (*see p. 535*), he declared that such statements were made because Egyptians appeared disunited and that the Army would not consider its movement fulfilled until British evacuation and unity between the Sudan and Egypt had been accomplished.

Five-year Plan. The Cabinet decided to set up a committee to organize supplies of wheat, meat, fertilizers, sugar, and fuel over the next five years. It also decided to create a supreme economic council to plan industrial development.

1 Oct.—**The Purge.** Gen. Abdel Moneim el-Mikaty, commander of the Air Force, and Gen. Ahmed Talaat, former commandant of the Cairo city police, were placed on pension. Six senior officers of the State Railways, four judges, and the vice-rector of Al Azhar University were dismissed, and the resignations accepted of six court officials.

It was announced that Army officers were being placed in every department of State with the aim of securing closer co-ordination of Army policy and administration.

2 Oct.—**Sudan.** The British Ambassador discussed with Gen. Nagib British proposals relating to the Sudan.

A number of representatives of Sudanese political parties (not including the Umma Party) arrived in Cairo at the invitation of the Prime Minister.

Wafd Party. The State Council (Supreme Court) upheld an order of the Ministry of the Interior freezing a fund of about £92,250 deposited by the Wafd Party with the Misr Bank. The party had appealed against the order.

Egypt (continued)

4 Oct.—The Government ordered cuts in food prices which, in the case of staple foods, amounted to about a third.

5 Oct.—Several arrests were made for contravention of the Government fixed price list.

A military court at Minia, Upper Egypt, sentenced Adly Lamoun, a landowner, to life imprisonment for an armed demonstration against the land reform law.

6 Oct.—**Wafd Party.** The party executive decided to reverse its earlier decision and drop Mustapha Nahas rather than face dissolution. Salem Fahmy Goma, formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies, who was known to be acceptable to the Army, was chosen to be provisional leader.

Import Restrictions. The Finance Minister announced the Cabinet's decision, owing to the exhaustion of Egypt's free sterling balances, to impose further restrictions on imports from the sterling area and from countries having no special payments agreement with Egypt.

7 Oct.—The decree extending import restrictions was published. Its effect was to make all imports subject to licence, but licences would be immediately granted for imports from countries such as France, Switzerland, and west Germany, which accepted payment in Egyptian pounds.

8 Oct.—**Great Britain.** The Government decided to renew for a year the provisional Anglo-Egyptian trade agreement which had expired on 16 February.

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY. **22 Sept.**—The *ad hoc* committee of eighty-seven members set up by the Assembly of the Coal and Steel Community to draft a statute for a European political authority (*see p. 549*) met and formed a working group under the chairmanship of Dr Brentano (west German Christian Democrat).

FINLAND. **21 Sept.**—Trade agreement with Russia and China (*see U.S.S.R.*).

23 Sept.—**U.S.S.R.** The Soviet Minister and deputy Minister for Foreign Trade arrived in Helsinki, and a supplement to the Soviet trade agreement with Finland's metal industry was signed. It provided for additional Finnish exports to the value of £6,250,000 during the current year, bringing the total for the year to £25 m.

FRANCE. **21 Sept.**—Speaking in Meaux on the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, M. Pleven, Defence Minister, emphasized the need for strong military forces. He declared that it was because the Government had convinced their 'Anglo-Saxon allies of our strong resolution' that proposals for 'peripheral defence', had been abandoned. Such a defence, he said, would have exposed France and other continental countries to invasion and eventually to the catastrophic bombing necessitated by liberation. Instead, the decisions taken three years

earlier were now being given effect in the shape of Atlantic forces and a 'daily growing infra-structure'. He gave a warning that in the European system being worked out the dangers against which France was seeking to protect herself, in proposing the European Defence Community, might well reappear if the role of French forces in the future European army was not commensurate with the part which France must play in a united Europe.

23 Sept.—Bey's letter *re* Tunisian reforms (*see Tunisia*).

24 Sept.—**European Integration.** In a speech to the Anglo-American Press Association, M. Schuman, Foreign Minister, traced the various steps in European integration and said that the next important step must be political. The six Ministers of the E.D.C. countries had realized how much a supreme arbiter was needed whose authority could not be questioned. He said it was essential to have an elected assembly with an executive responsible to it, and added that the chief difficulty was to draw the line between the powers of the political authority and those of member States. M. Schuman was in complete agreement with Mr Eden's proposal to make the fullest use of existing institutions, and he also supported the admission of observers from non-member States to prevent the 'moral isolation' of the six States from the European community. He emphasized that France's European policy was complementary to her membership of N.A.T.O.

26 Sept.—**Saar.** In a statement to the press, M. Schuman said he thought the Saar should be given a statute of internal autonomy while for external relations it should come under a non-Saar organization such as the Council of Europe. He considered that the principle of France's economic union with the Saar should be upheld, but he conceded that the agreement would have to be modified if a new statute for the Saar were drawn up.

29 Sept.—**Japan.** The French delegation at the Washington conference on Japanese debts (*see United States*, 27 September) issued a strong protest declaring that in refusing to apply to the French issue of 4 per cent 1910 bonds and to the French shares of the 5 per cent 1912 City of Tokio loan the principles of the London conference on German debts which had been extended to obligations repayable in sterling, the Japanese delegation had discriminated against them. The delegation reserved the right to protest officially and to take, with the French Government's support, steps to safeguard the interests of bond holders.

1 Oct.—German proposals for the Saar (*see Germany*).

2 Oct.—**Indo-China.** M. Letourneau, Minister for the Associated States, paid a tribute to the achievements of Mr Nguyen Van Tam, the Viet-Namee Prime Minister, and his Government, both in the war effort and in labour legislation, land reforms, budget, and progress towards parliamentary representation. He anticipated a slight reduction of about 10,000 m. francs in French defence expenditure because of the Viet-Namee Government's increased military effort.

The Saar. Professor Hallstein, west German Foreign Secretary, had an interview with M. Schuman during which he delivered a letter from Dr Adenauer on the Saar.

France (continued)

M. Grandval, French diplomatic representative in the Saar, declared that France could not accept any plan for a temporary Europeanization of the Saar.

3 Oct.—The Saar. M. Schuman had talks with Herr Hoffmann, Chief Minister of the Saar, Herr Kirn, leader of the Saar Socialist Party, and M. Grandval.

4 Oct.—Germany. M. Schuman, in a statement to the *Kölnische Rundschau*, denied recent allegations, mostly of German origin, that the French Government was attempting to negotiate separately with the Soviet Union over a German settlement.

5 Oct.—Morocco. The Government announced the lifting of restrictions on imports into Morocco of goods purchased without an official allocation of foreign currency, other than certain goods subject to special restriction and other than re-exports from Tangier. Goods imported without allocation of currency might not be re-exported and importers thereof would be liable to account for the use of funds arising from their sale or lease. Measures had also been taken by the Government to safeguard the currency.

Tunisia. The text was published of a letter written to his son by M. Bourguiba, leader of the Neo-Destour party, and smuggled out of the island where he was interned. In it M. Bourguiba said that the proposals contained in M. Mitterand's report to the French Government early in the year for the segregation of matters of interest to France, those of interest to France and French settlers, and those of no interest to France or French settlers, contained a basis for negotiation which was still acceptable by his party. He also wrote that the principle of gradual advancement towards autonomy and independence, enunciated by M. Schuman at Thionville in 1950 and several times restated, was the only basis for a solution. He added that M. Schuman refused to grasp such a solution because 'the minds of the French are not ready for it', and he forecast that it would be accepted, as always, 'too late'.

6 Oct.—U.S. Defence Aid. A letter and a Note from the United States' Government were delivered in Paris on the subject of the grant of defence aid and the use of the funds by the French Government.

Saar. M. Schuman sent a reply to Dr Adenauer's letter of 1 October proposing a temporary 'Europeanization' of the Saar. The text was not published, but according to well-informed sources it rejected Dr Adenauer's proposal as being incompatible with the French proposal for establishing the seat of the Coal and Steel Community in the Saar.

7 Oct.—Tunisia and Morocco. The Cabinet issued a statement declaring that the French delegation would tolerate no interference in Tunisian and Moroccan affairs at the U.N. General Assembly and would oppose inclusion of the questions on the agenda.

Monnet Plan. M. Monnet published his report on the first five years of his economic recovery plan. It said that the trend towards economic decadence had been reversed in all fields. Comparative figures for power production in terms of tons of coal *per capita per annum* were: 1929, 2.28 tons; 1951, 2.35 tons. Consumption of steel rose by over 50 per

cent between 1938 and 1951; there were five times as many farm tractors in 1951 as in 1938; consumption of fertilizers had risen by 30 per cent since the war. Rail traffic rose by 50 per cent and shipping activity by 30 per cent since 1938; and industrial production increased by 13 or 20 per cent since 1929 depending on whether building was included or not. The standard of living rose by 6 per cent from 1938 and by 30 per cent from 1946. The report gave details of the financing of the plan and noted that the collective improvement in conditions had been greater than the improvement in the position of the individual.

8 Oct.—U.S. Defence Aid. M. Pinay handed back to the American Ambassador the Note delivered on 6 October, indicating that the delivery must have been an error. It was reported that the Note confirmed the amount of U.S. aid for 1953, which was stated to be considerably less than the \$650 m. requested, and contained criticism of the way in which U.S. aid to France had been used. French objections were understood, however, to be based on the tone of the Note rather than the substance.

Moroccan statement on Franco-Moroccan relations (*see Morocco*).

Communist Party. Police raided the offices of Communist and near-Communist newspapers and organizations. Documents were seized and some arrests were made. The raid was executed on the orders of the Paris military tribunal which was investigating Communist attempts at subversion.

G.A.T.T. CONFERENCE. **2 Oct.**—The seventh session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade opened in Geneva. A Japanese observer was admitted.

GERMANY. 19 Sept.—West Germany. Dr Ehlers, President of the *Bundestag*, received the delegates from the east German People's Chamber, who handed him a letter containing proposals for German unity and a treaty of peace, and said they hoped the *Bundestag* and the People's Chamber would set up a joint commission to inquire into the prerequisites of all-German elections. Dr Ehlers replied shortly, and referring to the delegate's remark that he hoped 'peace' and 'freedom' should not remain mere words, said that since he had announced his decision to receive the delegation people of all classes had written to him mentioning the kidnapping of Dr Linse and the case of a man who had been sent to a concentration camp.

Dr Ehlers told the press that the east German letter contained the already known demands of the east German administration regarding a peace treaty, the unity of Germany, and the rejection of the west German agreements with the western Powers.

The east German delegates were given a hostile reception when entering Bonn and at the entrance to the *Bundestag*.

20 Sept.—Dr Ehlers said in a broadcast that it was hard to believe in the readiness of the east German 'People's Chamber' for free elections and peace so long as so many thousands of Germans were in concentration camps in the Soviet zone.

Germany (continued)

21 Sept.—The east German delegates returned to Berlin.

Italy. Signor De Gasperi, Italian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, arrived in Bonn on a four-day official visit.

22 Sept.—**War Criminals.** In the British zone nine war criminals were released from Werl Prison under acts of clemency.

23 Sept.—Western Note on Germany (*see U.S.S.R.*).

24 Sept.—**Berlin. Refugees.** It was learned that Herr Heyne, assistant to Dr Hamann, East Zone Minister for Food and Agriculture, had asked for political asylum in west Berlin.

West Germany. Italy. Signor De Gasperi left Bonn at the conclusion of his visit to the Federal Republic. A statement issued said that Herr Adenauer and Signor De Gasperi were resolved to strengthen relations in all fields with a view to serving, above all, the European community and that they would pursue the development of a European political community which alone could guarantee peace. Before leaving, Signor De Gasperi announced that a mixed commission was to be set up to foster German-Italian trade, and an exchange of visits by workers would also be organized.

Social Democratic Conference. The party conference opened at Dortmund. A party statement was issued strongly criticizing the western Powers' Note to Russia of 23 September and demanding immediate four-Power talks and the end of the 'propaganda war of Notes'.

25 Sept.—In a keynote speech to the Social Democratic conference, Herr Ollenhauer announced that if the treaties with the west were ratified, party members would agitate for 'their radical revision through new negotiations on a new basis'. He said opposition to the treaties was based chiefly on the fact that they made German reunion more difficult and did not give Germany true equality. He rejected the conception of a 'little Europe' saying that the inevitable consequence would be a growing aloofness of Britain and the Scandinavian powers from Europe with a resultant exclusion of the more progressive forces in those States and a strengthening of the conservative Governments in Germany, France, and Italy. As regards the party's opposition to the inclusion of Federal Germany in a European Defence system he said this was not based on a refusal to share in the defence of freedom but because the existing system, being subordinate to the Atlantic system, was not built on the essential principle of equal risks and equal chances for all. He insisted that German reunion could only be attained through four-Power agreement and demanded an immediate four-Power conference to that end.

West German statement on restitution to the Jews and relations with Arab States (*see Pakistan*).

East Germany. The Cabinet agreed to a series of measures including a Bill providing for the recruitment of former Nazis (excepting those sentenced for war crimes) for 'the establishment of Socialism', and another requiring 'voluntary auxiliaries' to strengthen the 'people's police'.

26 Sept.—West Germany. Lufthansa. The Federal German Cabinet approved a grant of 6 m. marks and the formation of a corporation to prepare for the establishment of a new Lufthansa.

27 Sept.—East Germany. The East German Liberal Democratic Party decided to sever all connections with the past.

West Germany. Social Democratic Conference. Herr Ollenhauer was elected party leader in succession to Dr Schumacher by an overwhelming vote.

28 Sept.—The conference accepted unanimously a programme of action for the forthcoming elections which rejected the contractual agreements with the western powers and reserved the right to demand their revision; called for the reorganization of Europe as a community of equal peoples and for progressive renunciation of national sovereignty; and declared that the party would strive for 'an effective system of collective security in which Germany can take part on an equal footing and without endangering her reunion'. In the domestic field the programme's reforms included: socialization of the coal and steel industries, full employment, a special 'housing budget', tax reform, and greater aid to Berlin.

The party executive issued a statement rejecting co-operation with the Communists.

East German Arrests. It was stated at the annual conference at Hanover of the Witnesses of Jehovah that up to the end of July 800 members had been arrested in the Soviet zone and 710 had been sentenced to imprisonment, 14 receiving life sentences.

Attempt on Dr Adenauer. It was announced that the Federal authorities were satisfied that the attempt on Dr Adenauer in March was the work of Jewish terrorists bent on preventing the agreement on German restitution to the Jews.

East Germany. Socialization of Youth. West German press reports stated that the Politburo of the east German Socialist Unity Party had ordered all children of school age whose home influences were anti-Socialist to be removed from their homes and sent to 'progressive institutions' on the recommendation of their school teachers. The necessary measures were to be undertaken by the Education Ministry.

29 Sept.—West German-Irish Trade Agreement. It was announced that a one-year trade agreement with Ireland, valid from 1 October, had been signed. It provided for a wider exchange of goods, including especially those not on the free list. The total value of Irish exports was to be 15·1 m. marks and in addition Irish goods to a value of 6·4 m. marks would be allowed to be exhibited at German trade fairs.

Social Democratic Party and Defence. The party issued a statement explaining that though it favoured defence it considered this could not be achieved through the European Defence Community.

30 Sept.—The Social Democratic party issued a further statement saying it was not opposed to the principle of German participation in joint defence of the free nations but Germany must be reunited before being asked to rearm.

Germany (continued)

1 Oct.—Berlin. The Soviet official news agency announced that Gen. Chuikov, head of the Soviet Control Commission, had sent letters to the three western High Commissioners demanding the closing of 'the spying and deviationist agencies' in west Berlin, among which he included the Committee of Action against Inhumanity, the refugee office of the Christian Democratic Union, and the west Berlin newspaper *Telegraf*. He alleged that recent trials had shown that these organizations were seeking to wreck east German economic reconstruction by murder, arson, and various economic crimes.

West Germany. Saar. Dr Adenauer sent the following proposals for a settlement of the Saar question to M. Schuman: (1) home rule for the Saar under the supervision of the Council of Ministers of the Coal and Steel Community; (2) the Council of Ministers to guarantee the rights of the Saar people and to represent the Saar in its foreign relations; (3) negotiations with a view to replacing the existing conventions by a new economic order having regard for the interests of France, Germany and the Saar; (4) any agreement reached to be valid for five years and subject to review thereafter in the light of progress made towards the integration of Europe.

2 Oct.—West Germany. War Criminals. Gen. von Mackensen was freed from Werl Prison under an act of clemency after serving the equivalent of a ten-year sentence.

Return of Merchant Ships. The U.S. and British Governments announced the return to German ownership of fifty-three former German merchant vessels originally recommended for allocation to allied Governments by the tripartite Merchant Marine Commission.

Franco-German discussion of the Saar (*see France*).

East Germany. Parliament approved a law granting former Nazi and Army officers the same civil rights as other citizens.

3 Oct.—Norwegian refusal to return ships (*see Norway*).

5 Oct.—East Germany. Mr Shvernik, chairman of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet, arrived in east Berlin to attend the celebration of the third anniversary of the founding of the east German Republic. An amnesty for 2,612 persons sentenced for 'Fascist activities' was announced to mark the anniversary.

It was disclosed in an official report that Vincenz Mueller, a general in the People's Police and formerly a Nazi general, had been appointed deputy to the Minister of the Interior.

7 Oct.—East Germany. Anniversary Parade. A mass march-part of the People's Police was held in the Soviet sector of Berlin in celebration of the third anniversary of the establishment of the Republic.

Political Trials. At Halle, seven workmen were sentenced to a total of thirty-seven years' penal servitude for disseminating anti-Communist propaganda.

Church and State. Speaking in the Soviet zone, Dr Dibelius, head of the Evangelical Churches in Germany, accused the East German Government of systematically interfering with religious education and with Church welfare work.

8 Oct.—West Germany. Russian attack on U.S. Aircraft. Two Russian jet fighters made passes, accompanied by machine-gun fire, at an American hospital aircraft flying along the corridor from Frankfurt to Berlin. Major-General Mathewson, the American Commandant, sent a strong protest to the representative of the Soviet Control Commission.

Partisan Group. Herr Zinn, Chief Minister of Hesse, alleged that an organization of partisans had been set up, with the aid of American money, within the Union of German Youth. He claimed that in the event of a Russian invasion the organization was to disrupt supplies and communications and to liquidate most of the Social Democratic leaders.

War Criminals. It was announced that Gen. Chuikov had agreed to proposals of the three western High Commissioners for relaxing the conditions of war criminals detained in Spandau prison.

GREAT BRITAIN. 18 Sept.—Mr Eden's speech in Belgrade (see *Yugoslavia*).

19 Sept.—China. It was announced in London that Mr Lamb, the Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, had made further inquiries there on 17 September about the fate of British and U.S. citizens arrested and detained by the Chinese authorities. A Note sent on 21 April to Peking on the subject had not been answered.

22 Sept.—Note to Russia on Trieste (see *U.S.S.R.*).

Pacific Council. It was disclosed in the press that replies had been received from the U.S., Australian, and New Zealand Governments to a request of the Government that British observers should attend meetings of the Pacific Council. As the Council meeting had opened in Honolulu without British observers present it was assumed that the request had been rejected.

23 Sept.—Iraq. King Feisal of Iraq arrived in London for a visit which included two days at Balmoral as the guest of the Queen.

Anglo-Yugoslav communiqué and invitation to Marshal Tito to visit Britain (see *Yugoslavia*).

Mr Eden's visit to Vienna (see *Austria: also under 24 and 25 September*).

24 Sept.—Egypt. Mr Head, Secretary for War, declared on his return from a tour of the Middle East that a military base in Egypt was absolutely vital strategically to the west. To move it would take many years, involve great expense, and no other base could be one quarter as good. He said Cyprus was being built up to take a brigade but it was definitely not being considered as an alternative base.

Sudan. Sayed Sir Abd' ul-Rahman el-Mahdi, the Sudanese political and religious leader, arrived in London.

25 Sept.—Sayed Abdel el-Rahman Ali Taha, Sudanese Minister of Education and an adviser of the Mahdi, told the press that the main object of their visit was to impress on the British that there could be 'no delay in holding the Sudanese elections and arriving at a free democratic Sudan Government before the end of the year'. After the elections the new Parliament would proceed to achieve self-determination which meant 'complete independence'.

Great Britain (continued)

Incident in Hong Kong waters (*see Hong Kong*).

26 Sept.—Anglo-Argentine trade talks (*see Argentina*).

Israel. The Israeli Minister called at the Foreign Office to express his Government's concern at the continued supply of arms to Arab States and the danger of an arms race developing which would be damaging to the economies of both the Arab States and Israel. It was understood that similar representations had been made in Washington and Paris.

27 Sept.—Japanese debt settlement (*see United States*).

Basutoland. Details were announced of a plan approved by the Commonwealth Relations Office to make Basutoland agriculturally self-sufficient and to reduce its dependence on South Africa. The cost of the scheme was estimated at £160,000 spread over four years and was to be financed mainly by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

28 Sept.—Mr Eden returned to London from his visit to Yugoslavia and Austria.

29 Sept.—**Foreign Broadcasts.** The annual report of the B.B.C. for 1951-2 stated that there was a marked increase in the jamming of B.B.C. broadcasts to eastern Europe during the year, and counter measures were taken.

30 Sept. et seq.—**British Labour Party Conference q.v.**

Duchess of Kent's tour of Malaya (*see Malaya*).

3 Oct.—**Atomic Explosion.** Britain's first atomic weapon was exploded in the Monte Bello Islands off Western Australia. The explosion, which was conducted with the co-operation of the Australian Government, was reported to have been successful.

Ambassador to the United States. The appointment was announced of Sir Roger Makins, Deputy Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, to be Ambassador in Washington in succession to Sir Oliver Franks.

6 Oct.—**Balance of Payments.** The Government published a White Paper on the balance of payments (Cmd. 8666) in which provisional estimates showed a U.K. external surplus on current account of £24 m. for the first six months of 1952, exclusive of U.S. defence aid.

British protest to China *re Takshing* incident (*see China*).

U.S. aid to Britain (*see United States*).

7 Oct.—**Economic Situation.** In a speech at the Mansion House bankers' dinner, Mr Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave an account of the country's external and internal economic position. He said that the small surplus earned on current account after the first half of the year, which had been achieved without any depletion of stocks, coupled with a surplus earned in September with the European Payments Union (the first since April) meant that the drain on the country's 'life blood' had been halted and gold and dollar reserves maintained at about the same level since the last budget.

He also pointed to certain encouraging signs internally, such as a reduction of about 4 per cent in personal spending and of about 50 per cent in price and wage increases compared with the first half of 1951, and an increased mobility of labour, and he declared the situation to be less inflationary than a year earlier.

He next referred to the figures for the first half of the year which showed an internal overall deficit, including capital transactions, of £557 m., compared with a deficit of £280 m. in the same period in 1951, and a rise of £553 m. in the Exchequer's indebtedness to banks on Treasury Bills. He said the deficit was to an abnormal extent due to special or temporary factors, and he concluded that any shortfall on the Budget estimates would not defeat the Budget's purposes. Nevertheless, he was not satisfied with the internal tendency and was determined to arrest any deterioration, to continue the check on inflation, and to see that 'confidence in our ability to pay our way is not sapped by a continuing distaste for living within our means'. He was also resolved to establish the balance of payments and the external financial system on a firm basis and to maintain the strength and stability of sterling. He emphasized that reduction of expenditure at home was not to create austerity for austerity's sake but to set the country free to compete with success in world markets, and he affirmed the Government's determination to create, or help to create, unhampered developing trade throughout the free world, for, he asserted, 'We cannot shrink inwards upon ourselves; we must be bold enough to turn outwards,' and he added that the Commonwealth as a whole had a great part to play 'in this adventure'.

Persian Note (*see Persia*).

8 Oct.—Renewal of Anglo-Egyptian trade agreement (*see Egypt*).

GREECE. 19 Sept.—Yugoslav Mission. The head of the Yugoslav military mission said at an official dinner in Athens that threats to Greece were threats to Yugoslavia, and *vice versa*.

Military Service. The Minister of Defence signed an order reducing the period of military service from thirty or thirty-six months to twenty-four months, the change to have no effect on the numerical strength of the armed forces.

22 Sept.—Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav military delegation, after having discussed a tripartite plan for closer military co-operation in the Balkans, left for a similar visit to Turkey.

3 Oct.—Revised Voting Law. Parliament approved a Government bill to replace proportional representation by the majority electoral system. A provision was included depriving soldiers of the vote.

7 Oct.—It was announced that the King had decided to dissolve Parliament and proclaim new elections, and that the Prime Minister had advised him to form a caretaker Government of prominent personalities to conduct the elections.

HONG KONG. 25 Sept.—The Hong Kong-Macao ferry steamer *Takshing* was intercepted by Chinese Communist gun boats and an armed launch five miles west of Lantau Island and ordered to Lap Sap Mei Island where two Chinese passengers were taken off. The *Takshing* was then released, but while being escorted back to Hong Kong by two British warships which had gone to her aid Communist batteries on Lap Sap Mei opened fire. The fire was returned by the British warships

Hong Kong (continued)

for about five minutes. The ships were well within British territorial waters.

8 Oct.—Disputed Aircraft. The Chief Justice attributed ownership of the remaining thirty-one aircraft claimed by the Chinese People's Government (*see No. 15, p. 471*) to the plaintiff, American Civil Air Transport Incorporated, who had bought them in 1949 from a Chinese Nationalist airline company.

HUNGARY. 2 Oct.—Peace Loan. Reports reaching Vienna said that groups of workers were refusing to comply with the Government's request that they should 'voluntarily' subscribe one month's salary to the peace loan. Names of recalcitrants were being placed on 'boards of shame' and those of subscribers on 'boards of honour'.

4 Oct.—Yugoslav protest re hostile activities (*see Yugoslavia*).

5 Oct.—Deportations. The organ of the Austrian Socialist Party, *Arbeiter Zeitung*, reported that deportations of former Hungarian Social Democrats from Budapest and Miskolc had begun on 1 September and had affected large numbers of people.

INDIA. 20 Sept.—Russian and Chinese Gifts. It was announced that the Government had accepted gifts from trade union organizations in Russia and China for the relief of distressed areas in India. The Chinese gift was a cheque for 421,940 rupees (approximately £33,000); the Russian gift consisted of 10,000 tons of wheat, 5,000 tons of rice, 500,000 tins of condensed milk, and 250,000 rupees.

24 Sept.—Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President, left for visits to Cairo, Rome, Berne, Bonn, Berlin, and London before leading the Indian delegation to the Unesco meeting in Paris in November.

Graham Report on Kashmir discussions (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

27 Sept.—Opposition Merger. The executives of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja (Peasant and Workers' Democratic Party) and of the Socialist Party decided to merge the two parties in a new Praja Socialist Party with Mr Kripalani, the K.M.P. leader, as chairman.

2 Oct.—Community Projects. Field operations on three-year projects covering every state and a total area of 26,950 square miles were inaugurated by a broadcast by Dr Prasad, the President. The estimated cost of the projects was nearly 384 m. rupees. Dollar aid estimated at 40 m. rupees, in the form of goods, equipment, and technical assistance, had been promised by the U.S. Government.

4 Oct.—Kashmir. Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, declared at Madras that India could not admit Pakistan's right 'to keep a single soldier in Kashmir, because that would mean admitting her right to aggression'. He added that cries of war in Pakistan justified the Indian position.

INDO-CHINA. 19 Sept.—The loss of two military posts a few miles south of Tourane (in central Viet-Nam) was announced, with twenty-three men killed or missing.

Debate on Associated States' membership of United Nations (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

20 Sept.—Viet-Minh forces captured the post of Phu-Lan, about 100 miles east of Saigon. French Union casualties were thirty-six killed, nine wounded, and nineteen missing. The rebels also blew up the post of Ly-Van-Anh, about seven miles north of Benluc, and south-west of Saigon, the Viet-Nameese garrison being wiped out and all its arms seized.

21 Sept.—It was announced that two companies had been ambushed by rebels near Nam-Dinh, about sixty miles south-east of Hanoi, losing nine killed, eighteen wounded, and eighty-four missing, also large quantities of arms and ammunition.

A bombing attack on Viet-Minh concentrations in the Phumy area, about thirty miles south-east of Hanoi, was reported to have killed 100 rebels.

The landing of a French force of about 2,000 men near An-Hoa, fifty miles south of Tourane in central Viet-Nam, was reported. The Viet-Minh lost twelve killed and 120 captured.

Press reports in Paris stated that the Security Council debate on the admission of the three Associated States was regarded in Saigon as a great diplomatic victory in spite of the outcome. Mr Nguyen Van-Tam, Prime Minister of Viet-Nam, had declared that the support of ten members of the Security Council was a consecration of Viet-Nam's internal and external sovereignty.

2 Oct.—M. Letourneau on Viet-Nameese Government's achievements (*see France*).

IRAQ. 23 Sept.—Visit of King Feisal to United Kingdom (*see Great Britain*).

ISRAEL. 18 Sept.—**Ministerial Changes.** The Minister of Social Welfare and the deputy Minister of Education resigned owing to differences of opinion in the Cabinet as to the degree of religious education to be available to children and on the right of women to be exempt from the two-year period of army service. The two Ministers were replaced by men of ultra-orthodox views.

26 Sept.—Representations in London concerning the supply of arms to Arab States (*see Great Britain*).

Jordan. Border Incidents. A Government statement said that the Mixed Armistice Commission, at a meeting on 24 September, had condemned Jordan for a recent shooting incident near Taiba when an Israeli major, a member of the commission, was wounded while working on demarcation of the frontier.

Other border incidents reported during the week included the murder of a Jewish shepherdess by Beduin near the Egyptian frontier and the killing of an Israeli soldier in the same area twenty-four hours later.

ITALY. 21 Sept.—Prime Minister's visit to west Germany (*see Germany*).

Italy (*continued*)

24 Sept.—Italian-German statement (*see Germany*).

5 Oct.—**U.S. Contracts.** Details published of U.S. orders for military supplies placed with Italian firms showed their total value to amount to \$142 m.

JAPAN. 18 Sept.—Debate on Japanese membership of United Nations (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

19 Sept.—**Status of U.N. Forces.** A joint announcement by the Government and the United Nations negotiators on the status of U.N. forces in Japan stated that agreement had been reached on a draft provision containing a pledge by the U.N. Command that its forces should 'respect Japanese law and refrain from political activity in Japan'.

25 Sept.—**Australia. Jurisdiction over U.N. Forces.** The Australian authorities announced that a Japanese court summons for an Australian soldier convicted of dangerous driving to defend himself in a damages suit had been returned to the Japanese by a liaison officer who had explained that he could not assist in serving the summons as the question of jurisdiction over non-American soldiers in Japan was still under negotiation. The Japanese had been told that the convicted soldier would be flown to Australia to complete his sentence there.

27 Sept.—Japanese debt settlement (*see United States*).

29 Sept.—French protest *re* debt settlement (*see France*).

Liberal Party Split. Mr Yoshida and two Liberal executives expelled from the party two adherents of Mr Hatoyama's rival faction, Mr Ishibashi, a former Finance Minister, and Mr Ichiro Kono, former Secretary-General of the party.

1 Oct.—**General Election.** Polling took place in the first general election held since the war.

2 Oct.—The results of the election were announced as follows: Liberals, 240 seats (285 at previous election); Right-wing Socialists, 57 (30); Left-wing Socialists, 54 (16); Communists, none (22); others (Independent, Labour, Co-operative), 30 (26). Over 76 per cent of the electorate voted.

JORDAN. 26 Sept.—Israeli-Jordan border incidents (*see Israel*).

28 Sept.—**Government Resignation.** The Prime Minister, Tewfik Pasha Abulhuda, submitted his Cabinet's resignation and was asked by the Regency Council to form a new Government.

30 Sept.—**New Government.** Tewfik Abulhuda announced his new Cabinet in which he assumed the portfolios of Defence (as acting Minister) and Foreign Affairs. Other members included: Saed el Mufti, deputy Prime Minister and Interior; Mousa Naser, Finance; and Ali Hasner, Justice.

KOREA. 18 Sept.—The recapture of Finger Ridge was announced. An important outpost named Kelly Hill, near the Imjin River on the western front, was lost when attacked by a battalion of Chinese who

captured all the defenders who were not killed. Three other attacks were made in force on allied positions that night, including Finger Ridge.

19 Sept.—The allies lost a strategic hill on the western front known as 'Old Baldy'.

20 Sept.—Heavy allied air raids were made on a hemp factory and on an alcohol and oxygen plant in North Korea. Gen. Clark, Supreme Allied Commander Far East, declared that the intensified air attacks had put out of action half the Communists' power-producing facilities in North Korea and that they had been forced to import power from central Manchuria.

The allies recaptured 'Old Baldy' in a surprise attack.

Truce Talks. After a week's interval, the truce delegations met again and again adjourned for a week. Renewed protests were made by the Communists against alleged ill-treatment of prisoners.

21 Sept.—The Chinese repulsed an allied attack on Kelly Hill.

Air Losses. Allied Air Command announced that ten allied aircraft, including one Superfortress bomber, had been lost during the previous week against sixteen enemy MIGs destroyed, two probably destroyed, and nine damaged.

22 Sept.—The Communists made probing attacks on the eastern front in the 'Punchbowl' region and captured a hill position.

23 Sept.—Enemy probing attacks continued along the whole front. Allied light and heavy bombers were active, the latter making a heavy raid on ordnance and supply areas in the Sopo district, eight miles north of Pyongyang.

The Eighth Army announced that Communist casualties in the preceding week were: 1,858 killed, 1,442 wounded, and 32 captured.

24 Sept.—A strong allied attack on Kelly Hill was repulsed. The allies drove back an attack by a North Korean battalion on the eastern front.

Gen. Nam Il, head of the Communist truce delegation, protested in a letter to the head of the U.N. delegation that the U.N. decision to release 11,000 Korean prisoners who had been classified as 'civilians' was 'a provocative action'.

It was announced that twenty-nine Communist prisoners on Cheju Island had been injured on 23 September when they refused to obey orders.

25 Sept.—Gen. Nam Il declared that the allies 'persecuted *en masse*' their Communist prisoners on Cheju Island.

Communist troops captured a hill known as 'Big Nori' on the central front.

26 Sept.—Enemy probing attacks on allied positions on the eastern front were repulsed by mortar fire. Allied bombing attacks were made over a wide range.

27 Sept.—**Sea Defence Zone.** Gen. Clark, Supreme Allied Commander, announced the establishment of a sea defence zone around the Korean peninsula, extending from twelve miles south of the Russian border on the east to twelve miles south of the Manchurian border on the west, and including the prisoner of war islands of Cheju and Kojé

Korea (continued)

off the south coast. Any ship entering the area would be subject to search. Gen. Clark said the blockade was imposed because enemy agents had been landed on Korea from small boats.

28 Sept.—Allied troops captured 'Big Nori' hill on the western front but were forced to give it up after four enemy counter-attacks.

U.N. Repatriation Proposals. Gen. Harrison, senior U.N. truce delegate, submitted the following three alternative proposals for the repatriation of prisoners and said that the United Nations would sign an armistice on the acceptance of any one of them: (1) All prisoners would be brought to a demilitarized neutral zone for identification and checking. Any prisoner wishing to be repatriated would be repatriated but should return to civilian status and not be re-engaged in the Korean war. (2) Prisoners desiring repatriation would be exchanged expeditiously while those refusing repatriation would be taken in small groups to a demilitarized zone, freed of military control, interviewed by representatives of an agreed country, or countries, not engaged in the war, and then allowed to go to the country of their choice. (3) The same as (2) except that prisoners refusing repatriation would be allowed to proceed to the side of their choice without questioning.

The truce talks were adjourned until 8 October.

29 Sept.—The Communists captured two hill positions on the east-central front.

30 Sept.—After fierce fighting the enemy captured a third hill position on the central front.

A heavy allied bombing attack was made on a chemical plant at Nam-san on the Yalu River.

South Korea. The South Korean Premier resigned for reasons of health.

Russian Troops in Korea. The British Government confirmed officially the presence of Russian technical troops in North Korea. It was stated that they were not organized in units but were employed as advisers and technicians in rear areas. Their numbers were estimated at between 1,200 and 5,000.

1 Oct.—**Riot on Cheju Island.** American soldiers killed 56 Chinese prisoners in a camp on Cheju Island and wounded 120 others while breaking up a banned celebration of the third anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic. Two of the soldiers were slightly injured. The prisoners used improvised weapons to attack the troops.

Aircraft Losses. It was announced that during September sixty-one MIG 15s were destroyed and sixty-five damaged. Thirty U.N. aircraft were lost. The United Nations also claimed the destruction of more than 2,000 enemy supply vehicles during the month.

Fierce fighting continued on the central sector.

A heavy allied bombing raid was made on stockpiles in the Wonsan area.

2 Oct.—**Cheju Island Riot.** Gen. Herren, who had flown to Cheju to investigate, said the Communists had planned for 1 October a mass

escape by 6,000 prisoners who intended joining Communist guerillas in the mountains. The U.N. Command had learnt of the plan on 24 August and had taken counter measures.

3 Oct.—In heavy fighting on the western front Communist troops captured four hill positions, one of which was later recaptured by the allies. South Korean troops captured a hill on the east central front after nearly twenty hours of bitter fighting.

5 Oct.—Fierce fighting continued on the western front.

6 Oct.—A counter-attack by U.S. troops north-west of Korangpo and three by South Koreans in the Panmunjom area were all repulsed.

Heavy allied bombing raids were made on a supply dump at Hoeyang, south of Wonsan, and on the supply centre at Sopo.

During the night the Communists launched a strong attack along two-thirds of the front with forces estimated at 15,000 men, strongly supported by tanks.

7 Oct.—The Eighth Army reported that after heavy fighting the main Communist attack had been repulsed with heavy losses, though seven allied hill positions had been captured in the west and centre.

The United Nations began the release of about 11,000 South Korean prisoners who had been reclassified as civilians.

8 Oct.—Truce Talks. The Communist delegation rejected the U.N. proposals of 28 September, and Gen. Harrison then insisted on a suspension of the talks until such time as the Communists presented alternative proposals for an exchange of prisoners. He accused the Communists of disregard for the welfare of individuals and of using the talks for vicious propaganda based on lies, half truths, and distortion.

At the cost of huge losses, Communist infantry, supported by artillery, continued their attacks. Their main objective was 'White Horse' Hill on a ridge north-west of Chorwon commanding the traditional invasion route from the north to Seoul. The summit changed hands four times in bitter fighting.

LIBERAL INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS. 26 Sept.—The fifth Congress opened in Strasbourg with delegates from eleven countries including the United Kingdom.

28 Sept.—The Congress ended. Among the resolutions adopted was one declaring that a United Europe 'including eventually countries not today in a position to decide their lot' remained the Liberal goal, but adding that this aim would be 'gravely imperilled' by the failure to associate the six nations not only with the other members of the Council of Europe but 'also with the wider circle of democracies inside and outside Europe'.

LEBANON. 18 Sept.—Political Crisis. President Bechari al Khoury resigned, in response to strong national clamour for a radical reorganization of the administration. The Army leaders had also taken a lead in the movement. An interim Cabinet was formed, headed by Gen. Fuad Chehab and including Nazim Akkari and Basil Trad, which continued the functions of the President.

Lebanon (*continued*)

Saeb Salam told the press that Parliament could not be dissolved because of the unsettled conditions which were unsuitable for elections.

The Beirut shops reopened after three days of an orderly strike, devoid of all incidents.

23 Sept.—Kameel Shamun, a prominent member of the Socialist opposition, was elected President by Parliament by 74 votes to 1. He promised widespread reforms abolishing denominational differences and amendment of the constitution, and also said he would work for a strengthening of the Arab League, closer co-operation with Syria, and a solution of the Arab refugee problem.

Gen. Chehab, the acting Premier, formally resigned.

25 Sept.—President Shamun nominated Abdallah Yafi as Prime Minister.

26 Sept.—Abdallah Yafi resigned because of differences with Kemal Jumblatt, the Socialist leader, who insisted that the Socialists should receive five Ministries out of the eight and that their programme should be carried out under Socialist control.

Saadi Mounla, a Sunni Muslim merchant, agreed to try and form a cabinet.

Abdullah Haj, a prominent Socialist deputy, resigned his seat, saying that it was impossible for the existing Chamber to carry out a Socialist programme as the majority of deputies belonged to the old regime.

28 Sept.—Saadi Mounla resigned, having failed to form a Cabinet.

29 Sept.—**Syria.** A meeting between President Shamun and Col. Chichekli, Syrian deputy Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, took place in Beirut. The Syrian delegation also included the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and National Economy.

MALAYA. **18 Sept.**—Posters and leaflets were circulated in Penang with the names and photographs of forty notorious Communist leaders. Rewards totalling \$154,500 were offered for their capture.

26 Sept.—A large-scale screening operation, involving the imposition of curfews and the distribution of questionnaires, was begun in Penang.

30 Sept.—The Duchess of Kent and her son, the Duke of Kent, arrived in Singapore at the start of a tour of Singapore and Malaya, Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo, and Hong Kong.

1 Oct.—**Casualty Figures.** It was announced that in September seventy-two terrorists were killed, eight captured, and twenty-three surrendered; six members of the security forces and eleven civilians were killed.

Corruption. The Federal Government announced the appointment of a commission to inquire into corruption.

MONGOLIA. **28 Sept.**—Mongolian delegation to Peking (*see China*).

4 Oct.—Chinese-Mongolian agreement (*see China*).

MOROCCO. **5 Oct.**—Import restrictions (*see France*).

7 Oct.—French statement (*see France*).

8 Oct.—Franco-Moroccan Relations. A statement issued from the Imperial Palace in Rabat announced that in a reply dated 17 September to the Sultan's proposals in March for the constitution of an all-Moroccan Government to negotiate a new treaty to replace the 1912 treaty, the French Government had proposed various reforms, including a revival of the *djemaas* (tribal assemblies), the creation of joint municipal councils, and the reorganization of the judiciary, and had declared itself ready to proclaim the principles upon which a friendly association and the interdependence of Franco-Moroccan relations would in future be based within the framework of the 1912 Treaty. The statement added that the Sultan had replied to this memorandum with an expression of his regret that his proposals had not been entertained and pointing out that the French proposals were practically tantamount to a French claim to participate in Moroccan sovereignty.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. 18 Sept.—The Council met in Paris, and appointed Hr Kraft, the Danish Foreign Minister, as its chairman, in succession to Mr Lester Pearson, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs.

23 Sept.—Exercise Mainbrace. A naval exercise known as 'Mainbrace', in which warships of eight nations took part, ended after thirteen days' operations in the North Sea and Baltic.

26 Sept.—Speaking in Oslo on the lessons to be learnt from Exercise Mainbrace, Admiral McCormick, Supreme Allied Commander in the Atlantic, said that he was 'not entirely happy' about the strength of the naval forces under his command although he described the manoeuvres as an impressive performance.

29 Sept.—Gen. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander, told the press in Paris that he considered the forces under his command to be still gravely inadequate for their defensive task.

1 Oct.—A meeting of the principal N.A.T.O. commanders to discuss European defence problems took place at Supreme H.Q.

NORWAY. 3 Oct.—**Return of Ships to German Owners.** The Foreign Office announced the Government's refusal to hand over three of the ships listed by Britain and the United States as among the fifty-three to be returned to German owners (*see Germany, 2 October*). The Ministry said the ships were built in Norwegian yards on German military orders during the German occupation and were paid for by money drawn from the Bank of Norway. The Government regarded the ships as Norwegian.

ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 27 Sept.—Following a second examination of the economic situation of Britain and France, the Council issued a statement declaring both countries justified in maintaining measures suspending trade liberalization but recommending them to take any appropriate step to increase their exports and to co-operate with other members in seeking to alleviate hardship to exporters.

PACIFIC SECURITY PACT COUNCIL (see *Anzus Conference*).

PAKISTAN. 22 Sept.—Kashmir. Mr Ghulam Mohammed, Governor-General, declared at Gilgit that Pakistan had demonstrated its desire for a just solution of the Kashmir dispute through a fair and free plebiscite and he asserted that the basic principles on which the Security Council was founded were on trial. He said that Pakistan had been 'sorely tried' and the reaction in the country should not be in doubt.

He referred to ten projects sanctioned by the Government designed to convert the Gilgit agency's deficit in food grains into a surplus of about 25,000 maunds.

24 Sept.—Graham report on Kashmir discussions (see *United Nations, Security Council*).

25 Sept.—Germany. Restitution to the Jews. The German Federal Embassy in Karachi issued a statement declaring that payment of restitution was for surviving 'victims of Nazi crimes and not political action for the benefit of Israel' and that it implied no unfriendly attitude towards Arab States with whom 'genuine and cordial relations' had always existed. The Federal Government expressed deep sympathy for the plight of Arab refugees from Palestine and the hope that the problem would be alleviated by international measures.

PERSIA. 18 Sept.—Oil. Mr Alton Jones, Director of the (American) Cities Service Oil Company, in his first statement for the press, said he had accepted Dr Moussadek's invitation to visit Persia solely in the hope that his organization might be helpful in a solution of the oil problem. His company's experts had examined the production, transportation, and marketing facilities and as regards the physical properties had found no evidence of sabotage or neglect of the proper maintenance system. He had made no deal for the purchase of crude oil, but 'looking down the road into the future, I can see an American market for Iran's crude oil products.' He also said he thought the Abadan refinery would not need more than £3,600,000 to make it fit to resume work fully and only six to nine months would be required.

Mr Saleh's conversation with Mr Acheson (see *United States*).

20 Sept.—Judicial System. Dr Moussadek, Prime Minister, issued a decree for the complete reorganization of the judicial system, including a purge of judges in the civil courts, dissolution of all special courts, and vital changes in the regulations concerning employment of judges. The decree also provided for the complete independence of judges and for an increase of 50 to 100 per cent in their pay. Members of the Tudeh and of other near-Communist parties would in future be tried by civil courts instead of by military tribunals as hitherto.

Oil. It was learned that, in response to a demand of Dr Moussadek, the oil commission had authorized the Government to engage nine foreign technicians to assist in starting a lubricating oil plant at Abadan. It was proposed that technicians should be engaged from the (American) Cities Service Oil Company. The director of the Company, Mr Alton Jones, left Persia after his visit of investigation.

24 Sept.—Oil. Persian Reply to Anglo-U.S. Proposals. Dr Moussadek handed to the British and U.S. envoys the Persian reply to the joint Anglo-U.S. proposals of 30 August. The proposals were rejected as being 'far more inequitable than previous solutions', and in a long preamble Dr Moussadek stated that Persian motives in nationalizing the oil industry were, first, to eradicate foreign influence and ensure Persia's political independence, and, secondly, to improve economic conditions. He added that Persia must follow one of two roads, either that of improving social conditions which depended on the income from oil, or 'to surrender itself to probable future events which would be to the detriment of world peace'.

Counter-Proposals. The memorandum then stated that although the Persian courts were the only competent courts for investigating the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's claims, the Persian Government would be willing to submit those claims to the International Court on the understanding that such action implied no recognition of a dispute between Governments and subject to agreement on four articles which must be accepted as a whole and within ten days. These stated that: (1) Compensation would be paid only for property belonging to the company at the time of nationalization (thus excluding compensation for goodwill, concession rights, or losses caused by nationalization). (2) The International Court would be asked to assess claims on the basis of one of the following provisions: (a) for claims up to the date of nationalization, the d'Arcy agreement; (b) for claims from 1933 to the end of 1947, the 1933 agreement, and for claims from the beginning of 1948 to 30 April 1951, the 1933 agreement and the Gass-Golshayan supplementary draft; (c) the fairest concession agreements of other oil-producing countries where the cost of oil production was not cheaper than in Iran during a corresponding period. (3) Damages would be assessed for losses caused to Persia by the company resulting from 'difficulties and obstacles put in the way of the sale of Iranian oil' or from delay in payment. (4) The company would pay in advance £49 m. convertible into dollars. If the International Court should regard the sum as excessive, a refund would be made by deliveries of oil.

The memorandum finally declared that the Persian Government would submit to the International Court, as a case between Governments, the question of losses 'caused by various difficulties and obstacles created by the British Government in their attempt to support the former company, as well as losses resulting from restrictions imposed on exports to Iran and on the use of sterling'.

24 Sept.—Statement by Persian Ambassador in America (see *United States*).

1 Oct.—M. Gutt, the former Belgian chairman of the International Monetary Fund, who had arrived in Persia to advise the Government on economic matters, had a talk with Dr Moussadek. M. Gutt told the press that his mission was 'within the framework and programme' of U.N. technical assistance.

2 Oct.—Oil Dispute. Dr Moussadek issued a communiqué which was broadcast by Tehran radio declaring that, if the Persian counter

Persia (continued)

proposals were not accepted by Britain and the United States, Persia would break off diplomatic relations with both countries. He invited Persians to suggest which European or Asian Government should be asked to safeguard Persian interests in Britain.

4 Oct.—Finance. The Prime Minister issued a decree to increase the working capital of the National Bank from 300 m. to 2,000 m. rials by drawing on the Bank's reserves and contingency fund.

5 Oct.—U.S. and British Replies. Replies to the Persian counter-proposals of 24 September were received from the British and U.S. Foreign Secretaries. Both messages expressed regret that the joint U.S.-British proposals had been misunderstood, and pointed out that they in no way failed to recognize the fact of Persian oil nationalization, that there was no suggestion of foreign management, and no proposal for monopoly of purchase. The British Note also said that there was no intention of reviving the 1933 concession.

6 Oct.—In the speech from the Throne at the opening of the Senate's third session, the Shah expressed admiration for Dr Mousadek's efforts and claimed that oil nationalization had been achieved with his (the Shah's) support as well as Parliament's.

7 Oct.—It was disclosed that forty-seven Persians had been arrested while trying to cross the frontier between Persian and Soviet Azerbaijan. The majority were officially stated to be Armenians with a number of Tudeh elements among them.

Notes to Britain and the U.S.A. A reply from Dr Mousadek to the British Note of 5 October was received at the British Embassy. It suggested that representatives of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company should leave within a week for discussions in Teheran concerning the Persian counter-proposals, but asked that £20 m. convertible into dollars, of the £49 m. mentioned in the counter-proposals, should be paid to the Persian Government before the representatives' departure and that the remainder be placed to its credit at the end of the negotiations. The Note drew attention to the serious consequences which would result from delay in reaching a rapid and final solution.

A Note to the United States expressed gratitude for U.S. mediation, enclosed a copy of the Note to Britain, and emphasized the danger of possible sinister and unfortunate consequences resulting from continued procrastination.

POLAND. 22 Sept.—Warsaw Radio announced that, of eight persons charged with espionage and murder at the instigation of the 'Voice of America', one Polish woman and four men had been sentenced to death and another woman and two men to life imprisonment and sixteen years' hard labour respectively.

RUMANIA. 24 Sept.—**New Constitution.** The National Assembly unanimously approved a new draft Constitution and a new electoral law presented by the Minister of Justice.

27 Sept.—Appointment of U.S. Minister (*see United States*).

SAAR. 7 Oct.—Herr Hoffmann declared before the *Landtag* that his Government must take part in the Franco-German negotiations. He rejected a provisional settlement and asked the *Landtag* to agree to postpone elections. He also disclosed that the leaders of the coalition parties and of the opposition Social Democratic Party had sent a letter to M. Schuman on 4 September proposing a referendum in the Saar under international control on Europeanization.

SIAM. 26 Sept.—Terrorism. Reports of an outbreak of Communist terrorism in southern Siam were confirmed by information reaching the Malayan police.

SINKIANG. 22 Sept.—It was learned that all of the 207 refugees who had been forced for lack of money to return to Sinkiang from Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and India had been executed or sentenced to life imprisonment for treason.

SOUTH AFRICA. 18 Sept.—Racial Laws. The Secretary for Native Affairs, in a statement to the Bantu press, said that many of those who were taking part in the defiance campaign really lacked the knowledge to form an opinion on the laws, and he himself regarded those laws as, by and large, vital to our common existence in the country. The Bantu were still a long way behind the general state of development of the country, and in fairness to themselves and the interests of the country they must frequently be treated on a separate footing. Native administration bristled with instances of justifiable differential treatment, one of the most obvious being the liquor laws. Other legislation protected the Bantu land rights; if tribes or individuals were allowed to sell their land to more efficient European farmers there soon would be no reserves left and the tribesmen would be dispersed.

Dr Eiselen said it had always been South African policy to show as much latitude as possible to racial groups and to allow them the maximum freedom to follow their own customs, in religion, marriage rites, and tribal customs. As to social barriers of whatever kinds, unless desire for social admixture was mutual it could only lead to trouble. In the economic field the ultimate aim was to build up the Bantu economic system in the native areas, which would make these communities at least much less dependent on European areas, if not ultimately independent of them. He did not think the bulk of Bantu people found the Group Areas Act an unjust measure.

22 Sept.—Dr Malan, Prime Minister, declared at a party rally in Pretoria that interference in South African domestic affairs by the British Labour Party would not be tolerated and might precipitate a republic. He also strongly criticized the United Nations, saying it was 'a hopeless failure' and that it should cease interfering in South African internal affairs.

Natal. Speaking at the Transvaal provincial congress of the Nationalist Party, Dr Malan, Prime Minister, challenged the Natal Provincial Council, as an answer to its anti-Government agitation, to pass a

South Africa (continued)

resolution asking the Government not to include Natal in the application of *apartheid* legislation. (The challenge was regarded as having reference to Natal's long-standing Indian problem, its population being 274,000 Europeans, nearly 300,000 Asians, and 1,800,000 natives.)

23 Sept.—British Protectorates. Dr Malan told the provincial congress of the Transvaal National Party that in the next election every candidate must be asked whether he would be prepared to support the incorporation of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland into the Union. When the matter was reopened the Prime Minister would then have Parliament's support which would increase pressure on the British Government. If negotiations with Britain were unsuccessful the protectorates would be considered foreign territory from which Customs payments could be demanded.

28 Sept.—Non-Europeans' Rights. Twenty-two leading citizens, including the Bishop of Johannesburg, four white representatives of natives in Parliament, and eight university lecturers or ex-lecturers, issued a statement declaring that South African statesmen and the white community faced a challenge which must be answered constructively if there was not to be a progressive worsening of race relations and even deeper bitterness. They appealed for a policy which would offer non-Europeans 'a reasonable status in our common society', and declared this could be done by a revival of the old Liberal tradition of Cape Colony which was based on the principle of equal rights for all civilized people and equal opportunities for all to become civilized.

29 Sept.—Resistance Campaign. Sentences of fines or imprisonment were passed on eighty-seven Africans at Peddie and on thirty at Grahamstown. Thirteen youths at Peddie were sentenced to caning.

2 Oct.—Bechuanaland. Tshekedi Khama, the former regent of the Bamangwato tribe, and fifteen of his followers were formally readmitted as full members of the tribe at Serowe.

5 Oct.—Speaking at the opening of a new steel works near Vereeniging, Mr Louw, Minister for Economic Affairs, pointed to the social amenities provided for the workers and said they were symbolic of what had been done in all parts of South Africa. He said it was necessary to remind those countries that they who lived in glass houses should not throw stones and that, having regard to the indescribable conditions in many of the countries who were accusing South Africa, their attitude was one of hypocrisy and their interference gross impertinence.

Resistance Campaign. With the arrest of 101 resisters in various parts of the country, the total number of arrests since the start of the campaign reached 5,264.

SUDAN. 24 Sept.—Sayed Sir Abd ul-Rahman el-Mahdi arrived in London.

25 Sept.—Sudanese statement in London (*see Great Britain*).

SWEDEN. 21 Sept.—General Election. Polling took place for the Second Chamber of the Riksdag.

22 Sept.—The election results showed a reduction in the strength of the Social Democrat-Agrarian coalition from 142 seats to 136. The state of the parties was as follows: Social Democrats 109 (formerly 112); Liberals 59 (57); Conservatives 30 (23); Agrarians 27 (30); Communists 5 (8).

4 Oct.—Russian rejection of protest (*see U.S.S.R.*).

8 Oct.—**U.S.S.R. Enbom Spy Case.** It was announced that in reply to the Russian Note of 1 October a strongly-worded Note had been sent declaring that the repetition of groundless allegations contained in the Russian Note could not constitute a basis for a further exchange of views. The Russian allegation that Enbom and other sentenced persons were police agents was rebutted, and it was repeated that the trial had established that Enbom had been in contact with members of the Soviet intelligence service.

Loss of Swedish Aircraft. A further Russian Note was presented on the subject of the Swedish aircraft shot down over the Baltic on 16 June. It again dismissed Swedish complaints as groundless and rejected any form of international arbitration.

SYRIA. 29 Sept.—Meeting between Col. Chichekli and Lebanese President (*see Lebanon*).

TUNISIA. 23 Sept.—**Reforms.** It was confirmed in Paris that the letter sent by the Bey on 9 September rejected the French reform programme. The Bey held that the assurances of successive Residents-General since the war had remained unfulfilled and that the French Note of 15 December 1951 was a complete reversal of the policy proclaimed by those Residents-General. He noted that the texts of the proposed decrees, which were seen by him on 2 August, differed from the preambles previously shown to him, on the basis of which his approval had been required, and stated that he had no alternative but to reject them since they did not contain the minimum objectives which he had outlined in his letter to President Auriol in May 1951, and M. Pinay's statement to the Assembly on 4 June that they represented the limit of French concessions left him no choice between accepting or rejecting the texts wholesale. The committee of forty members, through whom he had associated the Tunisian people with consideration of the reforms, had described them as infringing Tunisian sovereignty, maintaining direct administration and confusion and irresponsibilities of powers, and making no progress towards the democratization of Tunisian institutions. They could in no way, the Bey said, be described as a step towards the internal autonomy solemnly promised by the French Government.

5 Oct.—M. Bourguiba's letter to his son (*see France*).

7 Oct.—French statement (*see France*).

TURKEY. 24 Sept.—**N.A.T.O.** Field-Marshal Montgomery left Ankara after a ten-day visit during which he had talks with military and political leaders.

Turkey (continued)

Yugoslavia. A Yugoslav military mission arrived in Ankara from Greece.

28 Sept.—The Yugoslav mission left for Belgrade.

8 Oct.—**Party Clash.** One policeman and six other people were injured in clashes at Balikeser between Democratic Party and People's Party supporters.

UNITED NATIONS**Collective Measures Committee**

6 Oct.—The committee published its report to the General Assembly on measures to curb aggression. The proposals included embargo lists of military and strategic items to be withheld by members from any aggressor and the establishment of a permanent U.N. body to further collective security and to encourage preparatory action by individual States. The report stated that armed intervention by the United Nations should be effected by the appointment of an 'executive military authority' exercised by one or more Powers on the lines of the United States in Korea. It recommended for further study a revised proposal by Mr Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General, for the creation of an international framework by which at least 60,000 volunteers could be made available for collective action through volunteer reserves in individual countries.

General Assembly

8 Oct.—**Secretary General's statement.** In the introduction to his annual report to the Assembly, Mr Trygve Lie held that the political problems raised by national aspirations in Asia and Africa and the economic and social problems of the underdeveloped countries were as grave as the east-west conflict, and he advocated an annual increase of \$1,000 m. from private and Government sources in capital advances for the economic development of backward countries. He also supported the principle of universality in the question of U.N. membership, and he expressed the view that regional and collective pacts, such as the North Atlantic Treaty and the Rio Pact, should serve as essential components in a world-wide collective security system based on the United Nations.

Security Council

18 Sept.—**Japanese Membership.** The Council, by ten votes to one, supported Japan's application for membership, which was vetoed by Russia. Mr Malik repeated his charges against Japan, and Mr Warren Austin (U.S.A.) reminded him that the Japanese treaty had been signed by forty-eight States, and Russia had refused to be a party to it. If she was still at war with Japan that was her own choice. He denied categorically that any Japanese soldiers had fought in Korea. He then referred to the desirability of a 'liberalization of the voting procedure' to prevent abuse of the veto. Mr Malik replied that America did not need the veto because she already possessed a 'mechanical majority'.

19 Sept. Indo-China. Mr Malik vetoed the application of Viet-Nam, Laos, and Cambodia for admission to membership. He said he was prepared to put forward the application of Viet-Minh, but the other ten members voted against it.

24 Sept.—Kashmir. Dr Graham, the U.N. mediator, submitted a report on his recent discussions in Geneva with Indian and Pakistani delegates. No agreement was reached on the balance of forces to be left on either side of the truce line after completion of the main programme of demilitarization, a proposal of Dr Graham's that 18,000 men be retained on the Indian side and 6,000 on the other being rejected by both parties. Both Governments agreed that demilitarization should be achieved as a continuing process within ninety days, at the end of which the plebiscite administrator would begin his work. Dr Graham declared that agreement on the outstanding point should be sought in direct discussions between India and Pakistan under U.N. auspices.

UNITED STATES. 18 Sept.—Persia. Mr Saleh, the Persian Ambassador, conferred with Mr Acheson in Washington and stated afterwards that he had urged him to use his good offices to bring about a settlement of the dispute to prevent Persia from falling to the Communists, as a situation might come about which would be 'out of the control of the free world'.

U.S.S.R. President Truman made public a State Department booklet on forced labour in the U.S.S.R. for distribution throughout the free world.

19 Sept.—Persia. A State Department spokesman told the press that any negotiations Mr Jones might be having with Persia were 'on a purely private commercial basis'.

22 Sept.—Note to Russia on Trieste (*see U.S.S.R.*).

23 Sept.—Presidential Election. The American Federation of Labour voted unanimously to endorse Mr Stevenson.

Atomic Weapons. Gen. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, declared to the press that in his view the Atomic Energy Act should be amended so that restrictions on the sharing of information could be relaxed. He considered that information on atomic weapons should be given to allied commanders in Europe.

24 Sept.—Ambassadors' Conference. A conference of U.S. Ambassadors in Europe opened in London.

Persia. While presenting his letters of credence to the President, Allahyer Saleh, the new Persian Ambassador to the United States, complained that the British embargo on the movement of Persian oil was ruining the Persian economic and social position, and he said that if nothing were done 'the Tudeh party may succeed in their activities'.

Western Note on Germany. In a statement to the press Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, emphasized that it was because of kidnappings and other developments in the Soviet zone of Germany that the United States insisted that 'conditions must be examined and changed in order to make possible free elections and thus bring about German unity in freedom'.

United States (continued)

26 Sept.—*Pravda* criticism of U.S. Ambassador (see U.S.S.R.).

27 Sept.—**Japanese Debt Settlement.** Negotiations in New York between a Japanese debt delegation and the British and American bond holders' representatives were concluded, and a settlement was announced of which the main terms were: Japan's pre-war debts would be paid in sterling and dollars in terms as close as possible to those of the original contract; all interest past and future would be paid at contract rates; current interest payments would be resumed on 22 December 1952 and, in addition, arrears of interest unpaid since 1942 would be paid exactly ten years after the due dates; currency options were fully recognized, but the question whether Japan would pay in actual dollars or sterling was still to be discussed between Governments; sinking funds would be renewed and adjusted to the reduced amount of bonds outstanding in foreign currencies. A formal offer would be made by the Japanese Government to the Council of Foreign Bondholders before 1 December.

Rumania. The President appointed a U.S. Minister to Rumania after leaving the post vacant for eighteen months. It was emphasized that the decision implied no change in U.S. relations with the Rumanian Government.

30 Sept.—**U.S. aid to Austria** (see Austria).

2 Oct.—**Korea.** Gen. Eisenhower, Republican candidate for the Presidency, said in an electioneering speech in Illinois that there was no sense in the United States bearing the brunt of the Korean war when South Koreans could be trained to defend themselves. The first thing that should be done in Korea was to train South Koreans.

3 Oct.—Appointment of new British Ambassador (see Great Britain).

U.S.S.R. Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, announced the receipt of a Russian Note demanding the immediate recall of Mr Kennan, U.S. Ambassador in Moscow as a *persona non grata*. The demand was based on a statement made by Mr Kennan to the German press on 19 September, in which he compared the situation of Americans in Russia with that which he experienced when interned by the Nazis in 1941-2 and said that 'If the Nazis had permitted us to walk along the streets without the right to converse with any kind of German, that would have been exactly the same situation in which we must live today in Moscow.' The Note described Mr Kennan's remarks as 'slandorous attacks hostile to the Soviet Union in rude violation of the generally recognized norms of international law'.

6 Oct.—**U.S.S.R.** In a speech at Pittsburgh, Mr Acheson said that an analysis of Soviet actions and intentions, based on the latest information, indicated a major switch in Russian tactics. He thought that, instead of a more openly aggressive policy, intensified efforts to subvert, to drive wedges between the free nations, and to exploit their real difficulties could be expected. But he was sure that the increase of Soviet military strength would continue 'even though it moves on carpet slippers instead of hobnail boots', and so also would the 'hate America' propaganda 'though they may turn a sunny smile on the rest of the world'.

He declared the shift of tactics to be a direct result of western rearmament and said that it was certain that any relaxation of the defence effort would immediately bring about a renewal of the method of open aggression.

Aid to U.K. The Mutual Security Agency allotted \$100 m. to the United Kingdom which brought the total of U.S. aid to Britain in the current fiscal year to \$237,318,000 (£84 m.).

8 Oct.—Rejection of Soviet demand for Ambassador's recall (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Persian Note (*see Persia*).

U.S.S.R. 18 Sept. Forced Labour. Publication of U.S. official booklet on forced labour in Russia (*see United States*).

20 Sept.—Gift to India (*see India*).

21 Sept.—**Chinese-Soviet Treaty.** Publication of the Notes exchanged between Mr Chou-En-Lai and Mr Vyshinsky dated 15 September (*see 16 September*) showed that the agreement to postpone the transfer to China of military control over Port Arthur was to be regarded as a 'component part' of the Chinese-Soviet treaty of 14 February 1950.

22 Sept.—Mr Chou-en-lai left Moscow for Peking. Before leaving he expressed confidence that 'the great inviolable friendship between China and the Soviet Union' would extend 'not only from day to day but from generation to generation'.

Great Britain. Trieste. British and U.S. Notes were delivered in reply to a Soviet Note of 24 June which had protested that the tripartite agreement of 9 May on Trieste was contrary to the Italian peace treaty and that the British and U.S. Governments were trying to prolong indefinitely the military occupation of Trieste in order to retain the 'illegally established Anglo-American military and naval base'. The British reply rejected the Soviet allegations, denying that any British or U.S. naval base or naval installations had ever existed at Trieste and attributing to the Soviet Union full responsibility for preventing the execution of the peace treaty provisions concerning Trieste.

Trade Agreement. A triangular trade agreement with Finland and China was signed in Moscow under which Finnish exports to China would be compensated by imports from Russia, the total value of the exchange to be 34 m. roubles.

23 Sept.—Supplementary trade agreement with Finland (*see Finland*).

Western Note on Germany. Replies to the Soviet Note of 23 August were received from the British, French, and U.S. Governments. The Notes insisted that free all-German elections were an essential preliminary to the formation of a unified German Government and to the conclusion of a peace treaty which could be freely negotiated by that Government. They therefore repeated that any four-Power talks must start with the organization of free elections, and they complained that the Soviet Note had evaded this clear issue. They also pointed out that the Soviet Government had originally agreed that 'the preparation of the peace treaty should be effected with the participation of Germany in the form of an all-German Government' and that, in now proposing the

U.S.S.R. (continued)

participation of representatives of the Soviet zone and the Federal Republic in the four-Power meetings 'during the discussion of relevant questions', the Soviet Government had shifted their ground. The western Powers categorically rejected this proposal, declaring it to be well known that the east German Administration was not representative of the eastern zone's population and that the negotiation of a peace treaty without the participation of an all-German Government would mean a dictated treaty and that that would indeed be 'an insult to the German nation'. In addition, they reminded the Soviet Government that conditions had radically changed since the Potsdam Agreement of 1945.

Referring to the Soviet proposal that the commission of investigation into election conditions should be composed of representatives of the east German People's Assembly and of the Federal German *Bundestag*, the western Powers declared that such a commission would be no more impartial than a four-Power commission, and they pointed out that the *Bundestag* had rejected a similar proposal emanating from the Soviet zone on 15 September 1951 and had suggested a United Nations commission. The western Powers reaffirmed, however, their readiness to discuss any practical and precise proposals, and they renewed their proposal of 10 June for an early four-Power meeting to discuss, first, the composition, functions, and authority of an impartial commission of investigation, and then, arrangements for holding the elections and the formation of an all-German Government, adding that: 'When free elections have been held and an all-German Government formed the peace settlement can be negotiated.'

In reply to the Soviet attacks on the Atlantic Treaty, the E.D.C., and the Bonn Conventions, the Note insisted that these agreements were purely defensive, that, far from being imposed they were a matter for free decision by freely-elected Parliaments, and that certain limited rights had been reserved to the western Powers with a view to safeguarding the principle of German unity and to keeping open the door for agreement with Russia on German unification.

25 Sept.—Party Congress Delegates. *Pravda* announced that Marshal Stalin, all members of the Politburo, all the Deputy Premiers, and the principal members of the Government had been elected by regional party conferences as delegates to the Communist Party Congress on 5 October. Moscow Radio named the Politburo members as follows: MM. Molotov, Malenkov, Beria, Marshal Voroshilov, M. Mikoyan, Marshal Bulganin, MM. Kaganovich, Andreyev, Kosygin, and Shvernik.

26 Sept.—U.S. Ambassador. *Pravda* accused Mr Kennan, the U.S. Ambassador, in a strongly-worded article, of malicious hostility to Russia and of breaking diplomatic obligations because of statements he made to the press in Berlin in which he compared his stay in Russia with the time he was interned by the Nazis in 1942 and spoke of the complete absence of contacts with the Russians.

27 Sept.—Austria. A Soviet reply to the western Powers' Note of 6 September on an Austrian peace treaty was presented to the British,

French, and U.S. representatives. It rejected the proposal for a shortened form of treaty to include certain points raised by the Soviet Union, on the ground that the short treaty would violate the Potsdam Agreement, and it repeated that the Austrian treaty could not be settled so long as the western Powers failed to carry out the provisions of the Italian peace treaty, in particular regarding Trieste. It added that it was also necessary to ensure that the Austrian Government had fulfilled the four-Power decisions on demilitarization and denazification.

30 Sept.—Russian troops in Korea (*see Korea*).

2 Oct.—Protest to Denmark *re* N.A.T.O. bases (*see Denmark*).

Article by Mr Stalin. The Communist Party magazine, *Bolshevik*, published an article by Mr Stalin in which he forecast a deepening crisis of capitalism resulting from the decline of the world market through the war. He said that, of the two opposing markets which had developed, that formed by the Soviet Union, China, and eastern Europe with the help of the western blockade would expand, while capitalist markets would shrink with a consequent heightening of antagonisms. It was wrong to think, he wrote, that west Germany, England, France, Italy, and Japan would endlessly tolerate United States' domination. England, then France, would be forced to break loose and 'engage them in conflict in order to assure themselves of an independent position and, of course, high profits'. The modern peace movement might prevent or postpone 'a given war' but would not destroy the inevitability of war between capitalist States.

3 Oct.—Demand for recall of U.S. Ambassador (*see United States*).

5 Oct.—**Communist Party Congress.** The nineteenth Congress opened in Moscow attended by Mr Stalin and members of the Politburo. In an opening speech, Mr Molotov, deputy Premier and member of the Politburo, said it must not be forgotten that the imperialist countries, who were responsible for the Korean war, the seizure of Formosa, the revival of 'aggressive militarism' in Germany and Japan, and the formation of aggressive coalitions such as the Atlantic Pact, were preparing for a third world war. He declared, however, that nothing could stop the progressive weakening of the capitalist system nor its inability to solve the mounting threat of an economic crisis and unemployment. He went on to describe the end of Soviet international isolation as the most important historical fact arising from the second world war, saying that with the Soviet peoples now stood the Chinese People's Republic, the German democratic republic, and the people's democracies. He also referred to 'the mighty movement of peace partisans which unites hundreds of millions, including many millions in capitalist countries', and he emphasized the need for vigilance and readiness to meet imperialist aggression.

A Praesidium of the Congress was elected consisting of sixteen members of the Politburo, including Mr Stalin.

Malenkov's Speech. In a report to the Communist Party in which he repeated many of the phrases and arguments used by Mr Stalin in his article in *Bolshevik* (*see 2 October*), Mr Malenkov, Deputy Secretary of the Party, accused the United States of aggravating the international

U.S.S.R. (continued)

situation by a series of aggressive actions and of having decided to order war on the Soviet Union and establish world domination by force through the North Atlantic Treaty. He asserted that the United States was trying to exploit and enslave Britain and France, that Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia had become American colonies, and that American capitalism was trying to suppress freedom everywhere. He repeated Mr Stalin's prophecy that growing conflict in the imperialist camp would lead to war between capitalist States, but also declared that peaceful co-existence between capitalism and communism was possible.

Mr Malenkov defined the Soviet Communist Party's task in foreign policy as: to continue the battle against the preparation and launching of a new war; to forge a mighty anti-war democratic front; to strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity with the peace partisans all over the world; to continue international co-operation and extension of trade relations with other countries; to strengthen still further relations with the Chinese People's Republic, the European People's Democracies, the German Democratic Republic, and the Korean and Mongolian Republics.

Turning to home affairs, Mr Malenkov declared that the national economy, destroyed in the war, had been rebuilt. He reported a reduction in prices, increased production, and the establishment of a new industrial centre in eastern Russia, but he complained of bad work in many industries, poor quality in consumer goods, slackness in agriculture, waste in building and transport, 'monopoly groups' among scientists, and bad organization within the party.

He announced the following production figures for 1952: steel, 35 m. tons; rolled steel, 27 m. tons; pig iron, 25 m. tons; coal, 300 m. tons; mineral oil, 37 m. tons; and grain, 130 m. metric tons. Production of machinery and equipment would be three times the 1940 figure. He next presented a domestic programme calling for increased agricultural and industrial production, strict economy, the development of science and the furtherance of socialist competition, improvement in social and cultural standards, an increase in vigilance, the exposure of war-mongers, and the strengthening of the armed forces and intelligence service. Mr Malenkov finally announced that party membership had increased from 2,500,000 in 1939 to more than 6,882,000, and he concluded with an exhortation to economists to be guided by Comrade Stalin's directives.

7 Oct.—Great Britain. In a speech to the Communist Party Congress, M. Beria, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, referred to the U.S. refusal to admit a British observer to the Anzus talks and described Britain as 'an unequal partner' and a 'poor relation' of the United States.

8 Oct.—Swedish Note *re* Enbom spy case (see Sweden).

Soviet Note *re* loss of Swedish aircraft (see Sweden).

United States. A Note received from the United States rejected the Soviet demand for the U.S. Ambassador's recall as invalid, and maintained that Mr Kennan was right in his criticism of restrictions imposed

on Americans in Moscow. It declared that the Soviet Government had grossly violated traditional 'customs in international discourse'.

VENEZUELA. 29 Sept.—Revolts. The Government announced an unsuccessful garrison revolt and attacks by rebels on military and air bases.

30 Sept.—The Defence Ministry stated that fighting was continuing in the Turen and Villa Bruzual areas, 500 miles south-west of the capital.

2 Oct.—Further revolts were officially reported from Maturin, the State capital of Monagas in eastern Venezuela. The Defence Ministry stated that Army units with civilian support had stormed the barracks but loyal officers and troops had restored the situation in a few hours.

YUGOSLAVIA. 18 Sept. Mr Eden had 'a full and friendly exchange of views on world problems' with Marshal Tito and Mr Kardelj, the Foreign Minister. Speaking at a luncheon given by the Marshal, the British Foreign Secretary said Britain was ready to help Yugoslavia secure the peace and independence which was the right of every nation. Britain desired a relation of free comradeship with her 'in which each country contributes what it can to the common cause'. During two world wars they had faced ordeals defending their freedom and independence against forces which sought to dominate Europe, and were equally determined to resist any similar attempt today. Britain had watched with admiration the Yugoslav people, led by Tito, reject Cominform efforts to dictate their national life; he had also been glad to see the growth of more confident relations between Yugoslavia and her neighbours; this had been 'a proof of wise and constructive statesmanship'. He ended by saying he had not come to Belgrade to negotiate agreements, but to meet the Marshal and exchange views with him and his colleagues on some of the important questions interesting to both countries, and he hoped also that his visit might have some value in showing them 'how the British people feel and where they stand'.

Marshal Tito said he was convinced the visit would be of great importance for the development of friendly relations and co-operation, adding: 'We have common interests, the most important being to do everything in our power to save mankind from a new catastrophe—war.' He paid a warm tribute to Mr Churchill's decision to help his movement during the war and since, so that when Yugoslavia was faced with a fresh danger 'our people again had the opportunity of hearing that Britain's interest in the fate of our country had not waned, and I believe that it will not wane in the future either. This time you also raised your voice in Parliament on the danger of aggression against this country in the same way that you expressed your appreciation of our struggle during the war.' He emphasized that Britain, though she had suffered much in the war had nevertheless given Yugoslavia material aid at this time.

19 Sept.—Greece. Statement by head of mission in Athens (see Greece).

Yugoslavia (continued)

Mr Eden's Visit. Mr Eden told the press that his talks with Marshal Tito had convinced him that with good will on both sides it should be possible to solve 'the troublesome question of Trieste'. He also said it would be fatal to relax their efforts to make western Europe strong, but they would never use their arms for aggressive purposes. European problems had to be set against a wider world background. 'Soviet and Cominform policy in Asia has a direct bearing on our security in Europe. I still believe that we may get an armistice in Korea. . . . Much depends no doubt, on what advice the Chinese have been given by the Soviet Government.'

Referring to tripartite aid to Yugoslavia, he said he had learnt that there had been of substantial assistance to the country in its efforts to meet the difficulties arising from the Cominform blockade. 'My country's share in this aid is of necessity limited, for we have heavy commitments of our own for the common defence, but it represents a considerable effort by the British taxpayer.'

22 Sept.—Military talks in Greece (*see Greece*).

23 Sept.—**Great Britain.** A communiqué issued at the close of Mr Eden's visit anticipated an 'era of increasingly close co-operation' which would benefit not only their respective countries but the cause of peace. Mr Eden announced that Marshal Tito had been invited to visit the United Kingdom.

24 Sept.—Arrival of military mission in Turkey (*see Turkey*).

1 Oct.—**Import Restrictions.** The import of about 100 articles, mostly metal ware and chemicals, was banned for six months to help check the drain on foreign exchange.

4 Oct.—**Hungary.** A Note was delivered to the Hungarian Legation protesting that infiltration of 'spies and diversionists' across the frontier and 'other hostile activities aimed at overthrowing the Yugoslav State and social order' were increasing in spite of numerous previous Yugoslav protests.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- 17-21 Socialist International Conference, Milan.
- 20 Council of O.E.E.C., Paris.
- 26 Polish General Election.
- I.L.O. Governing Body, Geneva.
- 10 Council of F.A.O., Rome.
- 12 Unesco General Conference, Paris.
- 25 Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers and Colonial Representatives, London.
- 30 Rumanian 'elections'.
- 15 Meeting of N.A.T.O. Council, Paris.
- 1 1953 Conference on Central African Federation, London.
- Feb. 1953 Egyptian General Election.